# YOUR GAS IS MADE OF FUEL OIL, NOT HARD COAL, WHICH ACCOUNTS FOR POOR QUALITY AND HIGH BILLS

The Trust Manufactures Its Illuminant from Fuel Oil Instead of from Hard Coal-It Is Then Forced Through the Service Pipes to the Helpless Consumers at Excessive Pressure, Making It Mostly Air.

Remarkable Outpouring of Complaints from Citizens Who Have Been Overcharged and Bulldozed by the Companies Merged In This Trust—The Hand of Rockefeller Is Shown in the Gas, Electric and Light and Heating Companies.

Investigation by The Evening World has shown:

That there IS a Gas Trust in this city.

That the Gas Trust DOES force gas through its mains by compressed air pressure.

largely from fuel oil and coke.

That the companies, in defiance of the law, sell gas to one another at cost price.

That large consumers in New York are furnished with the poor illuminating quality of the lights. gas at 90 cents per thousand and less.

That the Gas Trust is controlled entirely by the Stand- the charter of the offending companies ard Oil Company.

That the profit on each 1,000 feet of gas is 53 cents.

### AIR USED DESPITE DENIALS.

It would be strange indeed were the managers of the Gas Trust to

are in other manufacturing plants. The business is of such a nature that

## AIR IN EVERY BIG TANK.

There is a general impression among citizens who pass the towering tanks in the yard of the gas companies that these tanks are kept filled with gas under compression which is forced out by its own power. As a

tank to force the gas out into the main. Generally a heavy air pressure quality.

At the time of the coal strike the gas companies found themselves unable to secure sufficient coal. Previous to the strike they had been using the end of the strike, the city was burning what was practically fuel oil the combine, it is necessary only to say that the chief engineer of the Congas, which has nothing like the illuminating quality of gas made from hard solidated Gas Company is also the chief engineer of the Standard Gas Com-

## EXTRA PRESSURE NEEDED.

This gas is heavier than gas of the purity required by law, and to get the through the mains extra pressure was required. To supply this pressure compressed air was forced into the tanks, jamming down the gas, squeezing index hands fairly spin around the dials.

of [As the scarcity of coal through the strike had a gradual growth, so the deterioration in the quality of the gas was gradual—so gradual, in fact, that it was scarcely noticed by the consumers. The companies found that they had few complaints regarding the inferior quality of the gas, and when coal became plentiful again it was decided by the Standard Oil Company, which controls the gas and electric industries of this city, to keep on serving up poor gas at high pressure.

When the companies deny that air is forced into the mains, or that a continuous high air pressure is kept on the gas, the denials have a basis in fact. The system is different.

Here are some astounding facts obtained by The Evening World from a man who has been for more than seventeen years in the employ of the Company. What he says explains away some of the mysteries of the Gas Trust's methods. He shows up the gas manufacturer in his true light, and says that if the officials whose duty it is to guard the people of New York against bad gas and defections.

When the companies deny that air is forced into the mains, or that a continuous high air pressure is kept on the gas, the denials have a basis in fact. The system is different.

At certain times, depending upon the amount of pressure required, compressed air is forced into the tanks at tremendous pressure for a few moments at a time. To keep the pressure on continually would have the effect of blowing up the tank. But these occasional administrations of compressed air are sufficient to keep a cushion at the top of the tank that pressure sufficient to keep a cushion at the top of the tank that the pressure sufficient to the meters with a power that runs to the meters with a power that runs the work against bad gas and defected when the gas and defected when they are paid for doing the gas bills would be smaller and the Gas Trust would pay smaller dividends.

"To begin with," he said, "you must be to be coal strike. The balance weights are removed, according as more pressure is obtained by the use of these are within the works.

The balance weights are removed, according as more pressure is needed. In the pressure is obtained by the use of the balance weights are removed, according as more pressure is obtained by the use of the balance weights are removed. According as more pressure is obtained by the use of the balance weights are removed. The balance weights are removed according as more of these, and defected with the pay in the out in immense quantities. The doing the gas bills would be smaller and the Gas Trust would pay smaller. The pressure is obtained by the use of the balance weights are removed according as more pressure is obtained by the use of the balance weights are removed according as more pressure is obtained by the use of the balance weights are removed according as more pressure is obtained by the coal strike. The balance weights are removed according as more pressure is obtained by the coal strike. The balance weights are removed according to the coal strike are the out in immense quantities. The doing the gas in the coal strike are the out in immense quantities. The doing the gas bills would be smaller and the Gas Trust would pay smaller and the Gas Trust would pay s presses down on the gas and sends it to the meters with a power that runs increased cost of coal was a loss of regulators increased cost of coal was a loss of regulators up the indexes.

Reporters for the Evening World have been investigating the gas question for days, and have found that the charge that inferior gas is being forced through the mains applies to all of the companies in the combination. They have also found that the companies, in defiance of the law, sell gas to each other at cost price, and that there are mains leading direct the fanks of one company to another.

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The results of the Evening World have been investigating the gas questions of the sense?

"In order to do this they are giving forced through the worst in have ever known—and sending it away from the gas-holders under a heavy pressure. Why under a heavy pressure. Why under a heavy pressure the proposition of the water was kept at the proposition of the water was kept at the proposition of the companies.

The results of the consumers of the consumer get again. The old water meter whe decay are giving from the gas-holders under a heavy pressure. Why under a heavy pressure. Because the gas is so heavy that it would never get around unless they did.

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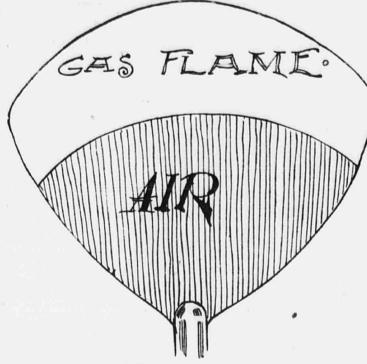
"The dry meter, however, which may be a proposition of the consumer get again. The old water meter whe decay pressure. Why under a heavy pressure. Because the gas is so heavy that it would never get around unless they did.

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The mixture New York is now burning and in use is best compared and standard Company has in office at No. 801 Third avenue. The Evening World reporters have learned at the company removes it. It is a slow meter and the the company removes it. in office at No. 801 Third avenue. The Evening World reporters have learned with naphtha fumes to give it luminous will not remove it. If it is a with naphtha fumes to give it luminous will not remove it without much it Standard Gas Company, and vice versa.

with the n per authority can become satisfied of satisfacture for and to feasily of satisfacture for and the pipe after it leaves the meter is give out light when burned. Hydrogen it is not one meter in a hundred that is of the companies in the companies in the company so that the property of the companies in the company for and to feasily observed to get is pure hydrogen gas, which is not one on the part of the consumer. The posed to get is pure hydrogen gas, which is sixteen times lighter than air, saturated with naphtha fumes to make it without much finsistence on the part of the consumer. The posed to get is pure hydrogen gas, which is sixteen times lighter than air, saturated with naphtha fumes to make it without much finsistence on the part of the consumer. The posed to get is pure hydrogen gas, which is sixteen times lighter than air, saturated with naphtha fumes to make it without much finsistence on the part of the consumer. The posed to get is pure hydrogen gas, which is sixteen times lighter than air, saturated with naphtha fumes to make it without much finsistence on the part of the consumer. The posed to get is pure hydrogen gas, which is sixteen times lighter than air, saturated with naphtha fumes to make it without much finsistence on the part of the consumer. The open do the part of place a governor on the part of p There is an agreement between the companies by which the Standard, which has bigger plants than the Consolidated, manufactures gas for that and pumps it to its tanks. There is also an agreement by which gi idard pumps its surplus supply, when it has more gas on hand than in use, to the tanks of the C

DIAGRAMS SHOWING WHY THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK ARE COMPELLED TO BUY BIG TANKS OF AIR AT A FABULOUS PRICE FROM THE GAS TRUST.



That the gas manufactured is inferior in quality, made THIS flame shows the proportion of air and gas that is general in New York City now. The shaded part of the picture indicates how great is the proportion of air that is served to the helpless consumer. This accounts for

admit that they are forcing gas through their mains by compressed air during the coal strike, when it ran to 54 cents per thousand feet. It was to pressure becaus they are making a poor quality of gas. It is the most balance off the loss on this increase that the Standard Oil Company con-

New York is to-day burning what is practically fuel-oil gas and no

Oll Company, and the secret of the transaction is so well guarded that up to this time The Evening World has been unable to discover what price is

Reporters investigating the methods of the companies have been astonis not required. Just sufficient pressure to keep the gas from floating up ished at the actually dishonest instructions that are given to employees meters to be inspected and one match for each meter. They are instructed, by To the Editor of the Evening World:

My last October bill was \$12.50. During inference, at least, that the company expects them to burn but one match to each meter they look at. If the match goes out before the inspection is ing twenty-six days, which meant twen complete-well, it is no business of the company of the employee guesses at the state of the meter-and they never guess small.

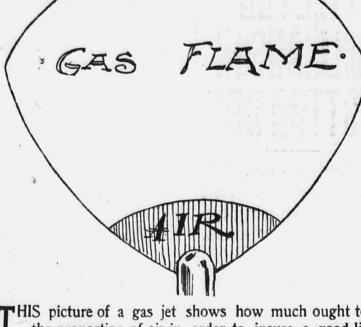
Recurring again to the close relations between the various companies in pany. In addition to this Auditor Whiteley, of the Consolidated Gas Company, is also treasurer of the Standard Gas Company and comptroller of the Edison Company, of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

## REVEALED BY GAS EXPERT

New York against bad gas and defec- more of these, and during the de are pumped full. At 4 P. M. the

many thousands of dollars. What more natural than that the trust should try treme

The gas, forced into the mains at



THIS picture of a gas jet shows how much ought to be the proportion of air in order to insure a good light. The shaded part of the cut indicates what experts say would be about the right proportion of air to that of the gas.

## FUEL OIL AND COKE, NOT HARD COAL, THE CHIEF MATERIAL IN MAKING GAS

ONE YEAR AGO. Hard coal.........75 per cent. Fuel oil and coke...75 per cent. Fuel oil and coke....25 per cent. Hard coal.......25 per cent.

## COMPLAINTS SHOW HOW GAS TRUST ROBS ITS VICTIMS

Oldn't Use Gas, but Got Big Bill.

No. 355 Spring street. Away from Home, but Charged for Gas.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

My wife and I were away five weeks, returning on Jan. 10. I got a bill on my return for \$1.70. Then I got a bill for \$1.60 for January. Now I have received another bill for \$3.30. Our neighbor next door received a bill yesterday for \$8, and they cannot understand it as their bill was formerly one-quarter that amount.

amount.

I do not care to have you publish my name, as if, they should see it in your paper they may turn off my gas.

FOE OF THE GAS TRUST.

Galling, of Course It is.

To the Editor of The Evening World:
Last year my gas bills jumped from
an average of \$18 monthly to \$35. Upon
my refusing to pay the gas was shut
off. Gas being a necessity in my business, I was forced to settle the bill.
One month my meter, being out of orday falled to various the control of the cont ness, I was forced to settle the bill.

One month my meter, being out of order, falled to register one inch of gas. This was no fault of mine, yet I received an "estimated" bill for 335, or equal to the largest amount I had paid. There being no alternative, I paid the bill, at the company "estimate."

The position of the consumer in relation to the gas company is certainly galling, and I trust the thousands of Evening World readers will aid that paper in its noble effort to compel the greedy corporation to deal with the long-suffering public in an equitable manner.

A CONSUMER.

He Favors State Ownership.

He Favors State Ownership.

To the Editor of the Evening World:

I have made complaints to the Gas
Trust on account of high bills, but the
answer always is: "If you are not satisfied with the bills then close the meter."
The only way to get rid of the trust is
by State ownership.
HENRY ABRAMS,
No. 143 Forsyth street, New York.

HIL Jumped from \$5 to \$21.80.
To the Editor of the Evening World:

To the Editor of the Evening World: I have a seven-room house in the Bronx. Our gas bill for November was 5,00. In December it was \$18.80, and in January, when burning less gas, it was cot so January, when burning less gas, it was \$21.80. We complained to the company, and the answer we got was: "Pay it or we will cut off the gas." A clerk admitted at the office that it was almost impossible for us to burn that much gas. We only used one gas radiator for heating purposes and burned one ton of coal a month. Now we are burning oil.

No. 835 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street.

They "Fixed" Him All Right.

Wants Fight Kept Up

To the Editor of The Evening World: Of Course Its Robbery.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

If this is not robbery, what is it? My gas bill for December was \$29.50, for January it was \$48.50, as you will see by the inclosed receipted bills.

ONE OF THE ROBBED.

By attached slip you will see another money-saving scheme of the United Electric Light and Power Company and also of the different gas companies who

## Laundry Wants.

WANTED-First-class shirt fromers. St. Denis & Home Laundry, 132 East 28th st. Home Laundry, 132 East 28th st.
FEEDERS and folders wanted. National Steam Laundry, 560 West 29th st.
TYLER IRONER, Manilla Laundry, 1622 Madison ave., between 108th and 109th sts.
GIRLS WANTED in collar department. Stancourt Steam Laundry, 218 West 42d st.
OPERATORS on Wheeler & Wilson machine to do mending. Sterling Laundry, 166 W, 30th st.
MAN WANTED on wringer. Sterling Laundry, 155 W. 30th st.
WANTED—First-class family ironer to help as FOR PWOMAN—Capable, experienced woman in flat work laundry. By letter only, James A. Wendel, 76 East 93d st. IRONER-First-class waist and vest froner. 32 MARKER and sorter wanted.

STARCHERS WANTED on shirts and collars and cuffe. Palisade Steam Laundry, 2315 8th ave., hear 125th at.

SHIRT STARCHERS and other female help wanted in laundry. Troy Steam Laundry, 16 and 18 Concord at., Brooklyn.

BOY—A strong boy wanted. Apply Laundry, 102 W. 47th st. BOYS, bright, strong, in laundry; beginning a weekly; brins reference. 2713 Broadway, 1045 BOY WANTED. Oall Monday and Tuesdays Claremont Laundry, 2220 8th ave., 120th st. BOY. German-American, wanted for laundry 216 E. 104th st. GIRL, experienced, on turn-down collars. Pari Steam Laundry, 114 E. 124th st. RONER, family, good; steady work. Hall' Laundry, 462 Central Park West, cor. 106th at LAUND/LESS—A good laundress by the sreek.
Call 2 days, 140 Ave. B.
LAUNDRY—Ironers to iron fissinels and plain
pieces. Steam laundry, 511 W. 51st st.
MARKER and assorter wanted. Elysian Laundry, 407 Washington st., Hoboken. ory 407 Washington st., Hoboken.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—Young lady to sesist in office work. Madison Laundry, 1021 3d ave.

SHERT IRONER, good; steady work. Laundry,
56 E. 4th st.

STARCHERS—Shirt and collar starchers wanted
at the Paris Steam Laundry, 116 E. 154th st.

ASSISTANT DRIVER—Age 18-30; bring references. Wellach's Laundry, 1210 Second ave.,
near Sigth.

SEND YOUR COMPLAINTS OF GAS EXTORTION TO THE EVENING WORLD.

The Gas Trust says there are no complaints of overcharge from its victims. To refute this statement The Evening World will print all complaints sent to this office. Each communication must have name and address of the writer, not for publication unless desired.

Write only on one side of the paper.

### COST OF GAS FROM THE MAKER TO THE CONSUMER IN NEW YORK

COST OF MANUFACTURE-Including coal, fuel oil, coke, labor, sundries, repairs to manufacturing machinery, repairs to factory, repairs to tanks and required salaries, 26 cents per thousand feet. COST OF DISTRIBUTION—Including repairs to mains, services, meters and stoves, indexing, bookkeeping and collecting, expenses of general office, repairs to buildings not factories, meter ex-

penses, and fixed charges on capital and bonds, 21 cents per

COMPLETE TOTAL OF COST-47 cents per thousand feet. CHARGE TO CONSUMER-\$1 per thousand feet.

NET AND ABSOLUTE PROFIT-53 cents per thousand feet.

Fewer Lights but Higher Bills.

for I have shut off six lights in my store.

B. APPEL.

B. East Broadway.

Pays \$2.40 a Month for One Light.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

Please put me down as one of the sufferers. During the summer time when

## B. Altman & Co.

Are showing assortments of Lace Draperies, Fabrics for Hangings and Furniture Coverings, Cretonnes, Portieres, Couch and Table Covers, Screens, Lounging Cushions,

Sash Curtain Materials, consisting of Embroidered Muslins, Filet and Fancy Fish Nets: Egyptian, Soutache, Cluny and Irish Point Laces, Colored Nets, Madras, etc.

WILL OFFER TUESDAY, March 3d.

Renaissance Lace Curtains, originally \$17.50 pair, at \$0.75 Silk Damask Portieres, corded.

Fabrics for Hangings, Wall and Furniture Coverings, originally \$1.25 to \$4.00 per yard, at . 75c. and \$1.90 Cushion Tops, . . . Each, 28c, and 68c. French and English Cretonne, per yard, 10c. and 25c.

High-grade Printed Taffetas and Droguets 50 inches wide: originally \$1.75 to \$2.00 per yard, at . 05c.

Originally 28c. to 45c.

Also several hundred pairs of Lace Curtains, in 2 to 5 pair lots at from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per pair, being ONE-THIRD Less than the original prices.

## MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

(To left of Sixth Avenue Entrance.)

Neckwear and Gloves, Colored and Dress Shirts. also new materials for Shirts to measure. Pajamas, Night Robes, Bath Gowns, Underwear, Hosiery, etc.

For TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 3d & 4th:

MEN'S HEAVY CAPE GLOVES, Tans and Red, per pair, \$1.00 MEN'S HALF-HOSE, of embroidered and striped lisle thread and

cotton; regular price 50c. per pair, at \$1.85 per box of half dozen pairs, MEN'S FINE LISLE THREAD HALF HOSE with embroidery and

vertical stripes; regular price 75c. per pair, at \$2.25 per box of half dozen pairs.

## B. Altman & Co.

announce that beginning THURSDAY, March 5th, and during the months of March, April and May, their